

# The East Anglian.

OCTOBER, 1868.

## NOTES.

### THE COINAGE OF SUFFOLK.\*

We gladly welcome the appearance of every new contribution to the early history of any county, and still more of any one in the East Anglian district. The difficulty and expense of issuing a thoroughly comprehensive county history are so great, that, with one or two noteworthy exceptions, we can hardly expect to see one announced in the present day. These difficulties have led to the publication of local histories, more or less complete, and also to investigations of special branches of archaeological interest. Among these is the subject of the early coinage of the country; and this again has been subdivided into the history of local coinages and mints. Mr. Golding, whose valuable contributions to our recently published lists of the Essex and Cambridge traders' tokens are well known, has devoted the leisure of many years to the investigation of the coinage of his native county, Suffolk; and the result is here given in a handsome volume. Our space will not permit us to give more at present than an outline of the contents of this unpretending but carefully compiled work, which, in addition to very valuable information on the subject treated, is full of interesting local notes, and enriched with more than seventy illustrations of Suffolk coins and tokens.

It has long been known that the early Saxon monarchs issued their own money; but very great difficulty has been experienced in assigning many of the coins to particular states and sovereigns. After the union of these states into one kingdom, we find greater approaches to exactness in the coins of the various kings. Royal mints were established in various parts of the country, and the names both of the mint and the moneyer appear on many of the coins. Three of these mints were established in Suffolk, namely, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, and Sudbury; and under each of these towns is given a list of the kings who used them, with the names of many of the moneyers, from St. Eadmund to Edward II, after whose reign local royal mints appear to have been discontinued in Suffolk.

\* "The Coinage of Suffolk, consisting of the Regal Coins, Leadén Pieces, and Tokens of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries, together with notices of the Mints and of some of the Issuers. By Charles Golding, Member of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, &c. Printed for Private Distribution, 1868."

The second division is devoted to the *Leaden series*, which is even more difficult to settle than the first. Most of our readers, we doubt not, have at one time or other had some of these pieces under their notice, and have been as much perplexed as the author confesses himself to be, to know for what purpose they were struck, or to be able to claim them as "Suffolk" coins. The pieces described are not numerous, and chiefly from specimens in the author's collection. They are divided into "ecclesiastical" or "guild" tokens, and those which are now generally considered to have been issued to supply the want of small change in the latter part of the sixteenth and first quarter of the seventeenth centuries.

The third (and next to the first the most interesting) division is devoted to the now well-known and better appreciated series issued between the years 1648 and 1672. A carefully written introduction, in which the chief peculiarities of the Suffolk series are pointed out, precedes the list itself, which is arranged in strict alphabetical order, both under the towns and villages and the names of the issuers. The series consists of about three hundred and sixty, issued from seventy different places, and appended to many are interesting notices of the issuers or their families, gathered from old and almost forgotten printed works, parish registers, churchwardens' accounts, corporate charters, and other unpublished documents. We hope to give this list in future pages, though we are reluctantly compelled to differ from some of the author's conclusions. With the wish to make the series of his native county as large as possible, he has occasionally given it the "benefit of a doubt," and placed as "Suffolk" tokens which may belong to other counties. But as he has very fairly mentioned these doubtful locations, we hope those of our readers into whose hands his book comes, will comply with his request, and endeavour to turn his doubts into certainties.

The fourth and fifth divisions are occupied with a series of tokens which many of our readers may remember to have seen in circulation, but which gradually dropped out of notice since the introduction by successive governments of an ample supply of small coin for common use. Many of the pieces, however, described in this portion of the work, were not intended for general circulation, and it was therefore the more necessary to preserve the record of their existence. The chief interest of many depends on the excellence of workmanship or the quaintness of the devices; and some are no more than mere trade advertisements. In another century, however, information about them and their issuers would have been as difficult to obtain as is now found with regard to the history of the men and women who issued their "token" in the troublous times of the seventeenth century; and great credit is due to the author for the care he has taken to make his lists complete, as well as to obtain all the information possible about them.

Though this most interesting work has only been printed for private circulation, we trust it may find a place in all our local public libraries; and we conclude this brief notice by expressing our hope that Mr. Golding's example may be followed in other branches of archæology by writers as competent and careful as he has shown himself.

## PRIAR BUNGAY.

I have a dateless time-worn old pamphlet in small quarto, of twenty-four pages, divided into seven chapters, "printed for B. Deacon, at the Angel Inn, Gilt Spur Street, without Newgate," extracts from which I think will not be without interest to some of your readers. It is intitled—

"The Most Famous HISTORY of the Learned Fryer Bacon; shewing his parentage and Birth. How he came to be a Scholar and to study Art-Magick: with the many wonderful Things he did in his Life-time, to the Amazement of the whole World; in making a *Brazen Head*, to haue Walled all *England* with Brass, With his Penitent Death. Also, The Merry Waggeries of his Man MILES; and the Exploits of VANDERMASTER, a German; and Fryer BUNGY, an English Conjurur. With the manner of their woful Deaths, as a Warning to others."

There is also on the title-page a rude wood-cut, in which Frier Bacon is represented exercising his magic skill on the brazen head, wall of brass, &c.

The chapter extracted at length here is the seventh, which introduces the German Conjurur Vandermaster to a trial of magic skill with Friar Bungay, the Conjurur, and is headed:—

"How Fryer Bacon helped a Gentleman to his Sweetheart at the Point to be married to another. How Vandermaster challenged Bungy to conjure with him; the Wonders they performed, and how the Devil destroyed them both. How two young Men slew each other upon seeing Bacon's Magick-Glass, for which he broke it, burnt his Books, and soon after died a great Penitent.

"A Gentleman in *Oxfordshire* being greatly enamoured of a young Gentlewoman, after long courtship got her Good Will, with the consent of her Father. But whilst everything was preparing for the Marriage, a rich Knight, who had a mind to the young Lady, prevailed with the covetous Father to break off the Match, and marry her to him. The young Gentleman was much grieved at this, and so was the Lady, for she had now settled her affections entirely on him, and was much averse to the Knight's courtship; whereupon he consulted Fryer Bungy how to get her, promising him a great Summ if he accomplished it. Why, says he, do but get her and her Father to ride with you abroad in a coach, and which way soever they direct, or design to go, I will so enchant the Coachman and Horse, that they shall directly pass to such an old Chapel, where I will be ready to marry you. This the Knight resolved to put in practice, and it accordingly proceeded so far, that they did come to the Chapel, found the Fryer there, and the Marriage was proposed; whereupon the young Lady, seeing herself betrayed into a snare, with piteous cries calling on the Name of her true Love, fell into a Swoon. Whilst these things pass'd, the Gentleman had been at her Father's to look for her, and hearing with whom she was gone abroad, fearing the worst, hasted to Fryer Bacon, and implored him by his Art to let him know the Truth of what had happened, that if he had lost her he might lose his Life also, for he would not live without her. Then in his Magick Glass he shewed all that passed; he saw them forcing her to marry against her Will, which cut him to the Heart; but Bacon comforted him, saying, he would hinder it, and he should have her notwithstanding. Then lifting on his Enchanted Gown, they rise, and came to the Chapel as they were joining hands: Bacon immediately struck Bungy dumb, and cast such a horrible Mist in the Chappel, that they could not see each other; then Bacon led out the Bride, and married her to the Gentleman at the Chapel Door, to their unspeakable Joy; after which, he conveyed them many Miles distant, so that they bedded, and lived many Months together before they were found out by the Father and Knight; and upon Bacon's Intercession, a Reconciliation was made, so that they enjoyed many happy Days.

"After this, Vandermaster, the German Conjurur, came over into *England*, and not daring to venture on Bacon, he thought to be revenged on Bungy; so he privately challenged him into a Wood, to Conjure, thinking to make his Spirit destroy him. They made their circles, and Vandermaster raised a Dragon, which, running round Bungy's circle, threw so much fire on him, that he almost roasted him. Bungy raised a Sea-Monster, that with spouting Floods almost drowned Vandermaster; and to de-

stroy the Dragon, raised up the Spirit of *S. George*, while *Vandermaster* raised up that of *Perseus*, to destroy the Sea-Monster; and so they vanished.

"Then *Vandermaster* raised up *Hector*; and *Bungy*, *Achilles*, who trained their Greeks and *Trojans* to the Battle, and fought so desperately that the whole Element seemed on fire; Thunder and Lightning, and such prodigious Storms ensued, that the People, for many Miles distant, concluded the World was at end; and the Spirits growing too strong for these Conjurers and their Charms, broke into their Circles, and tore them in a thousand pieces, scattering their Limbs about the Fields, and so ended they their miserable Lives.

"Whilst this sad accident happen'd, *Fryer Bacon* was shewing two young Gentlemen what State their Fathers were in, in his Magick Glass, tho' they were at a vast distance from them, and it unluckily happened at that time the two Fathers being at *Bowls*, quarrelled about the Game and fell to fighting, and one getting the other down, and offering to strike, one of the young Men said it was not fair play, the other said it was, and so (tho' good Friends before) espoused the Quarrel with the same heat as if they had been present, and drawing their Daggers, stabbed each other, so that they fell down dead, e'er the *Fryer* could prevent it; which grieved him extremely, and caused him to break his Magick-Glass, the rarest in the World, made by the help of long Study and exquisite Art, and soon after hearing of the miserable ends, of *Vandermaster* and *Bungy*, he called the Scholars together, declaring he had a long time practised Magick, burnt his Books before them, to hinder others from doing it, shut himself up in a cell, where he lived two years lamenting for his Sins, and dug the Grave he was buried in with his own Nails, advising the Scholars to study Holy Things, and not mind the Vanity of the World; at two years end he died a true Penitent, having in his Lifetime gained great Fame throughout the World."

*Blomefield*, in his *History of Norfolk*, under the head of "Norwich," vol. iv, pp. 114-115, in speaking of men of worth and learning amongst the Franciscans, says:—

"1290. About this time died, Brother THOMAS DE BUNGHEIA OR BUNGEYE, who was "born in the town of that name, which stood on an Island by the river *Waveney*, "anciently called *Le Bon Eye*, or the *Good Island*; and being educated among the "Franciscans here, was sent to *Oxford*, and there was admitted doctor of divinity: and "going to *Paris*, was there perfected in the same degree with great applause for his "performances; after which he became theological professor at *Oxford*, being completely "qualified for that high employment. Besides the common notions of Philosophy, he "was also a great mathematician, so knowing in the hidden secrets of nature, and so "well skilled in uncommon experiments, that he performed such wonders by his wit "and art, as exceeded the understanding of the vulgar, and were not intelligible to some "men of letters, and therefore the Doctor was traduced by some, as a person dealing "in the black art, holding a correspondence with demons, and in a word, a conjurer, "and one that had to do with the devil. But indeed, I am apt to believe (with Mr. "Wood) that *Friar Bungey* was no stranger to the surprizing experiments of his brother "Friar *Roger Bacon*, and believe he had a sight of his writings, wherein greater insight "was given into natural magick, or experimental philosophy, than ever was before, it "being almost totally unknown in those days. But neither *Bacon* nor *Bungey* were "ever held by the learned part of the world, to be such conjurers as to be guilty of "necromancy, or of holding a correspondence or communication with evil spirits, though "the ignorant and unlearned populace have looked upon them as such. Their experi- "ments exceeded not the lawful bounds of nature, as their writings demonstrate; how- "ever, they might surpass the reach of the undiscerning and illiterate vulgar. But the "most wise men of his own and other orders never so much as suspected him to be "guilty of any unwarrantable practices; otherwise they would not have chosen him "for their superiour, or minister provincial of England, as they really did, in which "office he succeeded *John Bungey*, D.D., in *Oxford*, who seems to have been not only "his titular, but natural brother. He was sometime divinity professor at *Cambridge*, "whence he retired in his old age, to the convent of his order at *Northampton*, and "there died and was buried amongst his religious brethren; he wrote a book of *Natural "Magick*, and other things."

*Bungay*, August 19th, 1868.

G. B. BAKER.

## FAMILIES OF COLVILLE, WINGFIELD, CALYBUT, DOWNING, AND CRANE.

Upon a recent inspection of the parish registers of Little Casterton, Rutland, and of St. Martin's, Stamford, I found a few entries having reference to families residing in the East Anglian district.

Stamford, Sept., 1868.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

*Little Casterton.*

1599. Jeffery Colvill, the sonne of Jeffery Colvill, of Newton, in the Eyle of Elye, in the countie of Cambridge, gent., bapt. Oct. xxij.

The arms of Colville, of Newton, are Azure, a lion rampant Arg., and the arms of Colville, of Weston Colville, are Or, a fess Gules.

*St. Martin's Stamford.*

1582. John, y<sup>e</sup> son of Jo. Wingfeilde, Esq, bur. 10 March.

1588. Ann, y<sup>e</sup> d<sup>r</sup> of John Wingfeild, bur. 4 Aug.

She was baptized April 21, 1586.

1589. Susana, y<sup>e</sup> d<sup>r</sup> of John Wingfield, Esq., bapt. June 30.

1590. John Wingfeild, Esq., bur. April 30.

1608. Susana, daughter of Calybut Downinge, gent., bapt. Oct. viii.

1584. Andrew Crane,\* gent., bur. May 6.

The three first entries record the baptisms and burials of three children of John Wingfield, esq., second son of Robert Wingfield, Esq. (who died 4th February, 1575-6), of Castor, Northamptonshire, by Margery, daughter of John Quarles, and sister of George Quarles, of Ufford, co. Northampton, Esq. The fourth records the burial of their father, John Wingfield, Esq. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Calybutt, of Castleacre, co. Norfolk, Esq. The date of his marriage I do not know, but I met with an entry in the registers of the baptism of Calybutt Wingfield, 13th Feb., 1578-9. The fifth entry records the baptism of Susana, daughter of Calybut Downinge, gent., of Shlennington, Gloucestershire. He died in 1644, leaving, according to Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Baronetage*, George (Sir) of East Hatley, Cambs., created a Baronet 1st July, 1663; and Henry Calybut, married (at Tinwell, Rutland) 13th December, 1604, Elizabeth, widow of Edward Morrison, daughter of Robert Wingfield, Esq., of Upton, by Elizabeth his wife and sister of William Cecil, Lord (Treasurer) Burghley. This lady, after the death of her husband, John Wingfield, Esq., married Hugh Allington, Esq., of Horseheath, Cambs. She died December, 1604, and is buried at Tinwell, Rutland. The aunt of this Mrs. Allington, Dorothy Wingfield, I find in St. George's parish registers, Stamford, under 1586, as having married on the 30th September in that year, Adam Cleapole, of Northborough, Northamptonshire, and of Gray's Inn, second son of James Claypole, Esq. (ancestor of John, who married Mary, second daughter of the Protector Oliver Cromwell), who was the first of the family who settled at this place, which he purchased of John Brown, draper of London, in 1572. He applied to and had a grant of arms from Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, dated June 17th, 1588, viz., topaz. a chevron sapphire between three hurts, and for a crest they took on a wreath a fleur-de-lis, enfiled with a ducal coronet Or. James, the eldest brother of Adam, was sworn in 1594, surveyor of the royal stables under the Earl of Essex, and was knighted by King James I at Greenwich, June 18th, 1604. The first wife of Adam, Dorothy, died in November, 1619, and he married secondly Jane Bird, at Northboro', Sept. 25th, 1620. By her he had three children, and by the former, ten. Adam, the youngest, of West Deeping, who died in 1660, was a Loyalist, and was fined for his delinquency £600. The Downings were from Lexham, Norfolk. The 5th Baronet, Sir Jacob, died *s.p.* in 1764; his cousin, Sir George, who died *s.p.* in 1749, was the founder of Downing College, Cambridge. The arms of the family are Barry of eight Arg. and Vert, over all a gryphon rampant Or.

\* Query any connection with the Suffolk family of that name?

## WESTLETON, CO. SUFFOLK.—NO. I.

This extensive parish, in the hundred of Blything, twenty-seven miles from Ipswich, and three miles eastward of Yoxford, contains, with its hamlets of Great and Little Dingle, 6,103 acres of land, and in 1861, had a population of 943 inhabitants.

On the south it is bounded by the river Minsmere, now a meandering rivulet, but which has given the name of Minsmere Haven to that part of the sea coast where it formerly discharged itself into the sea. Across this rivulet the approach to Leiston is over a wooden bridge, heretofore and to the present time called East bridge; and to Middleton through a ford, with a wooden bridge for foot passengers, formerly called Rackingworth (1649), Rackingwaye (1662), Rackingwade (1654), Righenwade (1657-1690), and at the present day Rackway, or Rackford Bridge.

There are four Manors in this parish though two only are mentioned by Kirby, viz., Westleton with the Members; Westleton Grange; Westleton Clifles otherwise Cleaves; and Westleton Minsmere.

The Manor of Westleton with the Members was formerly held by Aki, a freeman. Robert Mallet had it in the Norman times; and after him Gilbert Blond. In 1316 Petrus de Donwich was Lord; and later in the same century it formed part of the estate of the Swillingtons, who had their name from a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, of which they were Lords temp. Henry III, from whom it came in 6th Henry VI, to John Hopton, Esq., son of Thomas Hopton, a natural son of Sir Robert Swillington. From the Hoptons it was purchased by Sir Robt. Brooke, Knight, and from the Brookes it came to the Bloises, by the marriage of William Blois, of Grundisburgh, with Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke. In this family it continued till a few years since, when Sir Charles Blois alienated it to H. S. Montagu, Esq., whose representative is the present Lord.

Westleton Grange was granted at the time of the Conquest to Robert Malet. After him Fulchred held. In 1299 it formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Sibton; and Kirby says, was granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, 28th Henry VIII. In the following year it belonged to John Soone, but in 1st Edward VI it passed from John Soone to Edmund Rouse, Esq. In the 5th Edw. VI, Edmund Rouse, Esq., alienated it to John Harbottle, merchant; and 6th May, 11 Charles I, from Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart., to William Hart. In 1651, it became the property of John Fiske; and in 1710, was conveyed by James Fiske to Mary Woods, widow. In this family it continued until 1852, when Samuel Alexander Woods, Esq., sold it with the lands attached thereto, to H. S. Montagu, Esq. In this Manor the custom of Borough English prevails, the youngest son and youngest brother being heir.

Of Westleton Clifles Augustine de Foleyse was Lord in 1316. In 1337, Peter Codown held it; in 1425, William Cheston was Lord; and in 1435, the Duke of Exeter, Robert de Willoughby and others, since which time the lordship has passed through the families of Bokill, Jenney, Barker, Reve, Greene, Lowe, Bence (1599), Snell (1687), Wright, Ingham,

Wharton, Garneys, Woodcock, Reeve, Girling, Cutts, and by recent purchase belongs to John Crabtree, Esq., of Halesworth.

The small manor of Westleton Minsmere was held by the Bedingfelds in the 16th century, Anne Lady Bedingfeld occurring as Lady of the Manor in 1517, and in this family it continued for a hundred years, Anthony Bedingfeld, Esq., being Lord in 1609. It afterwards belonged to the Cokes, until sold by Thos. Coke, Earl of Leicester, to Sir Joshua Vanneck, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor, the Right Honourable Lord Huntingfield, who is besides owner of about 2000 acres of land.

In 1263, Ricardus le Scot de Dunwich had license of Free Warren in Fordlee *Mismere*, Westleton, Middleton, Walpole, and Donwich. Carta 48 Hen. III, p. 4. (*Suckling*, vol. II, 314.) It is not improbable that from this Scot might originate the title Scots Hall, to which *Minsmere* Manor is still appended.

It seems by ancient documents and records that there was once a manor called "Lanwales." If any such formerly existed the probability is that it is merged in the Manor of Westleton cum Members.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a large but plain and unpretending building, and comprises a nave and chancel only, being, as seems the prevalent custom of the churches in this district, covered with thatch, but ceiled within, which (though not always an improvement) certainly takes away its otherwise barn-like appearance. It was till lately pewed in the real old "Country Churchwarden style," but, since the revival of taste in such matters, has recently been improved by the introduction of benches, which, although composed only of stained deal wood instead of the good old English oak, will, so long as they may last, keep up the present respectable appearance of the interior of the building.

The Font, which still maintains its original position at the west end of the church, was until lately so clogged with white-wash that it might have passed for an huge mile stone, but on being carefully denuded of its "coats of many colours," shews that it once had no mean pretensions to architectural beauty. It is octangular in shape and is approached by steps. On each square, well recessed, are remains of armorial bearings, and at each angle of the pedestal is some animal as sejant supporters. The true "baptismal part" is well lined with lead.

At the west end is a small turret of just sufficient size to hold a solitary bell, the ancient steeple having fallen down, when is not exactly known, but anterior to the year 1777, in which year, according to the parish account books, *bells* and *lead* were sold and a large sum expended by the then churchwardens in new roofing and pewing the church, including no doubt the erection of the aforesaid bell turret. The bell having become cracked, was, in 1850, recast and replaced by the present one. The old bell on being taken down was found to have this inscription in ancient English characters, "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis."

The Chancel is of the same height as the church, and is separated from the nave by a lofty pointed arch. The windows (with one exception) are of the lancet shape, and in the south wall near the junction with the nave is one of the long narrow-shaped windows, once reaching to within a few

inches of the ground, but for many years past bricked up so as to materially lessen its proportions, though the remains of the old and massive hinges are still visible.

A piscina of the Early English fashion occupies the usual place in the south wall next to the altar, adjoining which are three sedilia with pointed arches and ornamental finials, but now in rather a dilapidated state.

Behind the altar is a portion walled off for a vestry. Here is a very ancient worm-eaten chest with a circular lid, banded with iron and once guarded by three locks, which, doubtless, was intended to contain the parish records and other documents.

On the floor of the church are several old stones denuded of their brasses.

1. Here lyeth the Body of Humphry Grosvenor, who departed this life the 10th May, 1677. Arms, a garb or wheatsheaf.

2. Here lyeth the Body of Fraunceis Snell, the wife of John Snell, of Westleton, who departed this life the 10th daye of Feb<sup>r</sup>, 1682. Arms, quarterly, Gules and Azure, a cross florée Or, impaling *Bence*.

3. Here lyeth the Body of Robert Worthington, of this parish. He departed this life Jan. 10, 1661, aged 67 years 7 months.

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Worthington, the wife of Robert Worthington, late of Wesselton. She departed this life July 19, 1663, aged 72 years.

4. On two small square stones, Oliver Chatburne, clark, was buried 30 May, 1627. Anne Chatburne was buried 20 Nov., 1627.

5. On the north wall is a tablet to the memory of John Woodcock, of Halesworth, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife.

6. Here lyeth the Body of Margaret, the wife of Everard Woods of this parish, Gent<sup>s</sup>, who departed this life the 8 March, 1725, aged 31 years. Also, Everard their son, who died the 7 Sept., 1718, aged 6 months, and Mary their daughter, died the 6 January, 1720, aged one month.

7. Here lyeth interred Everard Woods, of this Parish, Gent<sup>a</sup>, a kind husband, an indulgent Parent, and a good neighbour, who departed this life May 1, 1741, aged 50. *Tene mensuram et respice finem.*

Also Sarah, his second wife, who died May 9, 1743, aged 46.

8. In memory of William Woods, who died Aug<sup>t</sup> 13, 1764, aged 46 years.

Also of Elizabeth Woods, his wife, who departed this life the 22 day of July, 1788, aged 69 years.

9. On a tablet on the north wall of the chancel:—

In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Sarah, the wife of Alexander Woods, of this parish, Gent., who departed this life Jan. 13, 1783, aged 37 years.

Margaret, the wife of Everard Woods, who died April 5, 1784, aged 63 years.

John Woods, late of Halesworth, Gent., who died 15 March, 1790, aged 63 years.

And of Hannah his wife, who died 6 Nov., 1810, aged 86 years.

10. In the chancel is an old stone which formerly contained, as the matrices shew, the effigy of some ecclesiastic with his crosier staff in each

hand, and round the outside a brass containing inscriptions. This was probably the monument to Robert Rowse, Vicar of this Parish, who died in 1496, and by his will directed to be buried in the chancel.

11. Here lyeth the Body of John Woods, Gent., of this Parish, who departed this life the 7 day of October, 1703, aged 57 years. Memento mori.

Here also lyeth the body of Mary Woods, the loving Wife of the above named John Woods, and daughter of James Knapp, late of Winfarthing, in the county of Norfolk, Gent. She departed this life the 19 day of Sept., 1720, aged 70 years.

Reader, be not surprised, hereunder lie  
A worthy example of true piety.

Arms—A widow's lozenge with the arms of *Knapp*, Or, in chief three close helmets, in base a lion passant Sable. Crest, an arm embowed in armour, grasping a broken sword and branch of laurel.

12. Here resteth in hopes of a joyful resurrection to eternal life, John Woods, of this Parish, Gent., who departed this life the 15 June, 1748, aged 59 years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, the wife of John Woods, of Westleton, Gent., who departed this life Dec. 15, 1730, aged 44 years.

Also three of their children, died in their infancy. Mary, June 2, 1714; Margaret, July 4, 1720; Anne, April 1, 1729.—W.

(To be continued.)

## THE QUARLES FAMILY.

(VOL. III, P. 282.)

I have now before me the counterpart of the settlement of the Manors of Great and Little Barrington, dated 3rd May, 1633, mentioned by your correspondent C. Golding. It is signed, and sealed by Sir Robert Quarles with his arms a fess dancetté Ermine between three peewits. Will your correspondent be so good as to describe the arms on the seal of Sir Gyles Bray? This deed is of much genealogical use as it gives us the following particulars:—

Sir Gyles Bray, of Barrington, = Anne, living 1633.  
in the counties of Gloucester  
and Berks., Knight.

Reynald Bray, Esq., son and = Martha, daughter of Peter Humble, Edmund Bray,  
heir, married circa 1633. late of Goosehaies, co. Essex, Esq. living 1633.

Of the other deed mentioned by Mr. Golding I enclose a copy, trusting that it may not be too long for insertion in the *East Anglian*.

G. W. M.

Om'ibus xpi fidelibus ad quos hoc scriptum indentat' puenit' Joh'es Turno' Guthlacus Ouerton ffranciscus Quarles et Joh'es Euerton salt'm in D'no sempiternam Sciatis nos prefatos Joh'em Turno' Guthlacu' Ouerton

ffranciscu' et Joh'em Euerton tradidisse dimisisse et hac p'sent carta n'ra indentat' confirmasse Roberto Damme et Isabelle uxori eius Totum illud Man'm n'r'm de Brokdishe halle, in Com' Norff., necnon omia al' terr' ten't reddit' ren'co'nes s'uic' ac cetera hereditamenta n'ra quecu'q' cum omi'bs et sing'lis suis p'tin' iacen' et existen' in Burford et alijs villis circ'u'vicis in d'co com Norff. Que inter alia nos simul cum Roberto Browne sen' de walcot in Com' North' armigero Roberto Browne Jun' f're ip'ius Roberti senior' et Johi' Browne f're predictor' Roberti et Roberti Qui quid'm Robertus sen' Robertus Jun' et Johannes p' quodd'm scriptum sum' cuius Dat' septimo die mens's Nouembris Vltimo p'terit nobis et hered' n'ris totum Jus su'm remiserunt et relaxauerunt Ac cum quibusd'm Will'mo Tyler milite Georgio Quarles hugone Edwards Ric'o Drewell (?) Joh'ne ffather Joh'ne hygh'm David Edwards et Joh'ne Edwards iam defunctis necnon cum quod'm Edwardo Browne qui habitum Religionis sup se assumpsit in quo professus fuit nup coniu'ctim h'uims nobis et hered' n'ris ex dono concessione et carte confirmac'one Joh'is Sharpe militis prout p' quand'm Cartam suam inde nobis confect' cuius Dat' est sexto decimo die mensis maii anno Regni Regis henrici octau'i post conq'm' Anglie sexto plenius liquet H'end et tenend p'dict Man'iu' terr' ten't' ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' p'fat' Roberto Damme et Isabelle uxori sue prote'm'o vite eor' et alterius eor'dm eius viventis Et post ipor' Roberti et Isabelle decessum remanere inde p'fat' Roberto Browne sen' et hered' masculis de corpore suo l'time procreat.' Et si contingat predict Robt'm Browne sine tali exit' de corpore sue l'time procreat obire tunc volum' et concedim' p' presentes qd predict' Man'm terr' ten't' ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' Remaneant p'fat' Robert' Browne Jun' et hered' masculis de corpore ip'ius Joh'is l'time procreat.' Et si contingat predict' Robert'm Browne Jun' sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat' obire qd tunc predict Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' integre remaneant p'fat Johi' Browne fr'i p'dict Roberti sen' et Roberti Jun' et hered' mascul' de corpore ip'ius Joh'is l'time procreat.' Et si contingat pred'c'm Joh'em Browne sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat' obire qd tunc p'dict Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' integre remaneant p'fat Edwardo Browne fr'i predict Roberti sen' Roberti Jun' et Joh'is l'time procreat.' Et si contingat ip'm Edward'm sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat obire qd tunc p'dict Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' remaneant David Edwards fil' sen' predict' Hugonis Edwards et hered' mascul' de corpore suo l'time procreat.' Et si contingat predict David sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat' obire quod tunc p'dict Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' integre remaneant Johanni Edwards secundo filio predict hugonis et hered' mascul' de corpore suo l'time procreat. Et si contingat ip'm Joh'em sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat' obire qd tunc p'dict Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' integre remaneant Guthlaco Edward f'ri predict David et Johannis et hered' mascul' de corpore suo l'time procreat. Et si contingat ip'm Guthlacum Edwards sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat' obire qd tunc predict' Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cum p'tin' integre remaneant Stephano Edwards f'ri predict David Johis et Guthlaci Edwards et hered' mascul' de corpore suo l'time procreat.' Et si

contingat ip'm Stephanu' sine tali exit' de corpore suo l'time procreat' obire q' tunc p'dict' Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cu' p'tin' integre remaneant rectis hered' predict Johis Sharpe militis imp'pm' de capital d'nis feodi ill, p' s'uic' inde Debit' et de Jure consuet' imp'pm.' Et insuper sciatis qd qd (sic) nos p'fat Joh'es Turnour Guthlacs Ouerton ffanciscus Quarles et Joh'es Euerton ordinaum' constituimus et in loco n'ro posuim' D'lc'os nobis Johem' Jolly et Edmundu' Bredlowe n'ros veros et l'timos attorn' coniunctim et divisim ad intrand' pro nobis et noi'bs n'ris in predict Man'iu' terr' ten'ta ac cetera premissa cum p'tin' ac plenam et pacificam possessionem et sei'nam inde capiend' et post hunc possessionem sic capt' et h'it ad deliband' pro nobis vice et noibs n'ris p'fat' Roberto Damme et Isabelle uxori sue seu eor'certo in hac p'te Attorn' plenam et pacificam possessionem et sei'nam de et in premissis remanere inde ultra informa p'dict sedm' vn' formam tenorem et effem' huius presentis Carte n're Rat et grat' h'ent hi' tur' totum et quicquid p'dict Attorni fecint' aut eor' alter p' se diuisim fecit in p'missio p' presentes. In Cuius rei testiom' vtriq' p'ti huius p'sentis Carte n're indentate sigilla n'ra apposuim'. Dat' quarto die Augusti Anno Regni Regis henrici octau'i post conq'm Angl' vicesimo septimo.

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HALLET ARMS, ETC., IN LITTLE DUNMOW CHURCH (VOL. I, P. 121.)

On the 15th of April, 1867, I visited this interesting little church, and made copies of the hatchments and inscriptions to the Hallet family therein remaining. These have been noted in the first volume of the *East Anglian*, by Mr. F. G. West, but so very carelessly and inaccurately that I hope you will find room for my own copies, which are, I believe, perfectly correct.

To the left of the communion table is a handsome monument having a well executed female figure and a medalion representation of Sir James Hallet, above which are the arms and crest of Hallet, and below, the following inscription:—

In memory of those whose mortal remains were deposited in an adjacent vault at the following periods.

Oct., 1720. Dame Mary, the wife of Sir James Hallett, and daughter of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., aged 72.

Novr., 1723. James Hallett, Esq., their son, aged 38.

Aug., 1732. Ambrose, son of the above James Hallett, Esq., aged 20.

Febr., 1733. Sir James Hallett, Knight, aged 76.

Febr., 1765. Mary, widow of the above James Hallett, Esq., and daughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley, aged 67.

Febr., 1765. John, son of the said James Hallett, Esq., aged 49.

April, 1766. James Hallett, Esq., his eldest son, aged 56.

Oct., 1767. Mary, widow of the last James Hallett, and daughter of James Pearce, Esq., aged 48.

April, 1780. Mary, the wife of William Hughes, Esq., and eldest daughter of the above John Hallett, Esq., leaving issue.

Oct., 1794. Elizabeth, widow of the said John Hallett, Esq., and only daughter of Richard Pinnell, Esq., aged 68.

Febr., 1805. Elizabeth, third and youngest daughter of the said John Hallett, Esq., aged 48.

May, 1823. James Hallett, Esq., his son, aged 74.

*Arms*—Or, a chief engrailed Sable, over all on a bend engrailed Gules three bezants.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-lion rampant Argent, holding between the paws a bezant.

On a mural monument:—

The Rev. Thomas Hambly, late Incumbent of this Parish, died 28th April, 1802, Aged 56 Years. He married Anne, second daughter of the late John Hallett, Esq., who died 26th January, 1835, Aged 84 Years, and lies buried in the same vault.

*Arms*—1 and 4 Gules, a lion rampant Or; 2 and 3 Sable, two lions counter-passant Or; *impaling* Hallett.\*

There are ten hatchments on the north wall of the church, and above the monuments. I take them in Mr. West's order, giving only those which he has stated incorrectly.

IV. This is for Mary, widow of James Hallett, and not for the said James Hallett, as previously stated.

V. *Hallett impaling Pearce*—Argent, a fess Gules, between three cornish choughs, wings elevated.

VI. *Hallett impaling Pearce*, for widow, as above.

VIII. *Hambly impaling Hallett*. The tinctures in coat of *Hambly* differ from those on the monument. The coat is 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant Gules ducally crowned Or; 2 and 3, Sable, two lions counter-passant Argent, *impaling* Hallett.

IX. *Hambly impaling Hallett*, for widow of Rev. Thomas Hambly. Here the tinctures in the field of the arms of *Hambly* are the same as on the monument, but the lions in both quarters are *Argent* instead of Or.

At the west end of the church is a board of the Royal Arms. On an altar tomb is a quartered coat, but so defaced that I could not decipher the arms.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

## QUERY.

*Supposed Origin of Round Towers*.—Some years since, being at Pentlow with a friend, and wondering in the hearing of a countryman, why the tower of the church was built in the round form, he explained to us that *before the flood* it had been used as a well, and when the inhabitants of the new generation, who resided on that spot, were looking for a place to build a church, they selected this site because the *old well would do for a steeple*, and therefore they built the church to it, as it now stands.—D.

\* Here, and on some of the hatchments, the chief in the Hallett coat is not engrailed.